

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—APPENDIX

A1851

America is no longer made up of 48 different economies—it is one national economy; and, what hurts us in the big cities, has its effect in the rural areas. By the same token, anything that will assist the people of the farm districts is, in fact, a benefit to those in the big cities. I urge you, therefore, to set aside all partisanship and sectionalism, and adopt the Yates amendment.

Katyn Forest Massacre**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

OF

HON. ADOLPH J. SABATH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 1952

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, after hearing the remarks of my colleague the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MADDEN] and others who have spoken in support of House Resolution 556, I am more than pleased at the part I was privileged to take in urging the inquiry of the Katyn Forest massacre, and in securing a favorable report on the resolution before my Committee on Rules.

Not only did I hear with great interest the testimony before this select committee during its hearings in Chicago of Mr. Skarzynski, of the International Red Cross; Mr. Sikowski; Mr. Mlynarski; and others, but I have followed the accounts of testimony taken in Washington and at other places, and I feel very strongly that Chairman MADDEN and his committee have been doing, and will continue to do, an excellent job in determining once and for all the guilt of those who actually perpetrated this heinous crime. Historically, the Russians disclaim any responsibility for this massacre, blaming it on the Nazis. However, the facts thus far disclosed by this committee's investigation indicate that Russia was responsible for the murder of these thousands of Polish officers, and to add weight to present testimony this committee should be allotted funds to visit Europe to gather additional evidence that cannot be obtained here but which is available there. Therefore, I feel the amount requested at this time to complete these hearings should be allowed, notwithstanding the opposition expressed by the chairman of the Committee on House Administration.

The chairman of this important committee, unfortunately, follows the other Members from Virginia in opposing all such expenditures regardless of the merit of the request or the need therefor. I frequently wonder what the underlying reasons are for their opposition to such matters as this when the State of Virginia has derived and is continuing to derive greater benefits under the program of this administration than any other State in the Union—the subsidies that have been accorded their peanut and tobacco growers; the tremendously increased property values in that section of the State adjacent to Washington and the great volume of State taxes derived therefrom; the vast number of homes that have been constructed in that State to house the expanding Gov-

ernment personnel, as well as the great estates developed by those who have profited handsomely under the Roosevelt and Truman administrations.

These same Members express fear of our indebtedness, which is also regretted by me; but, as I stated on the floor of the House yesterday, I do not hear them opposing, nor do I see them voting against, the appropriations running into billions for the Military Establishment, much of which is so recklessly spent in many instances.

I make this statement in the hope that these gentlemen will see the error of their ways and cooperate, for a change, with the administration that is following the policy of that greatest of Virginians, Thomas Jefferson.

I feel that this investigation, properly brought to its conclusion, will do more to bring to the people behind the iron curtain the true nature of the Communist conspiracy than the millions we are devoting to the psychological warfare program. I do not discount the value of the Voice of America program; it is proving very effective; but what I want to stress is the fact that the disclosures thus far developed by the Madden committee have been extremely effective in penetrating to the freedom-loving souls living almost in darkness under the heel of the Kremlin the renewed hope that this committee is determined to bring to justice those responsible for this outrageous crime against humanity. Communist atrocities such as this must be exposed to the fullest extent. With a full knowledge of the facts involved in this request for additional funds, I am sure the House will give its approval.

Columbia University Propagandized**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

OF

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 21, 1952

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to include the following letter sent by Gus Norwood, executive secretary of the Northwest Public Power Association, to the president of Columbia University on February 8, 1952:

NORTHWEST PUBLIC POWER
ASSOCIATION, INC.,

Vancouver, Wash., February 8, 1952.

The PRESIDENT,
Columbia University,
New York, N. Y.

DEAR SIR: I regret the necessity of calling your attention to the publication by Columbia University of a pamphlet which in fact constitutes paid propaganda.

The item is "Electric power and social policy: A resource guide for teachers and discussion leaders" (53 pp, 1951, available from the teachers college for 75 cents).

Typical of the propaganda items in the pamphlet is the use of the expression "business managed" power companies as contrasted to public power systems, which by implication are not business managed. See pages 1, 7, and 43.

A second obvious piece of propaganda, by omission, is the section on rural electrifica-

A1852

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—APPEN

tion on pages 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 which completely omits mention of the rural electric cooperatives, which as of June 30, 1951, were serving 3,547,000 rural consumers or well over half of all rural consumers in the Nation. They are serving the rural areas which private utilities refused to serve because of insufficient profit motive.

A third item of propaganda is the effort to depreciate the usefulness of hydroelectric dams as compared to steam plants. Here in the Pacific Northwest we generate 98 percent of our power from such dams and our power pools operate just the opposite from that shown, for example, in the graph on page 26.

Fourthly, on page 29, a propaganda attack is made on irrigation, flood control, and navigation. The item on page 29 is misleading and certainly unsupported.

Fifthly, the paragraph on page 39 on the cheapness of electricity is sheer propaganda. Public power systems are selling electricity at much lower average prices than are private utilities.

Sixthly, the Kellogg statement on the top of page 40 claiming that there has been rigid control by State public service commissions is a lie. This again is propaganda and untruth.

False statements appear throughout on pages 47, 48, and 49 where a hypocritical show is made purporting to compare the merits of private and public ownership.

While no one has a monopoly on efficiency, we have rather conclusive statistics indicating that public systems are more efficient and private systems are more wasteful. We certainly can prove their tremendous expenditures, at the expense of the rate payer, for propaganda and lobbying.

This is only a partial recital of obvious propaganda in a pamphlet which is published under the name of Columbia University as a guide for teachers. This pamphlet is meant to be a beacon, a true and unfailing reference point to guide teachers to whom we entrust our children to learn about truth and integrity.

I beg to remind you, sir, that the Federal Trade Commission made some pointed comments about the immorality of private utilities in seeking to corrupt educational institutions in the 1920-35 period. Volume 71A of the hearings by the Federal Trade Commission is entitled "Summary Report on Utility Corporations, 1934." On page 139 to 216 is a record of how extensive was the utility inspired corruption of our schools. These are some of the blackest pages of American education.

We are reallably advised that the Edison Electric Institute financed the so-called Columbia University workshop, and the scholarships which produced this pamphlet. In view of this fact I would like to submit that in my opinion this pamphlet is less a measure of the social effects of electricity than it is a measure of how much it costs to get a leading university to endorse a propaganda pamphlet.

I hope Congress will investigate your pamphlet. I think it reflects adversely on the integrity and standing of Columbia University.

Sincerely,

Gus NORWOOD.

Thinking Out Loud

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. FRANK WILSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 21, 1952

Mr. WILSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in

the RECORD, I include the following article by Lynn Landrum, from the Dallas News of March 12, 1952:

THINKING OUT LOUD

(By Lynn Landrum)

The American Federation of Labor's publication, AFL-News Reporter, scents a plot: "A Nation-wide drive to undermine the social-security program by providing for the disclosure of the name of persons on public assistance rolls was charged by the American Federation of Labor at hearings held by the Senate committee." This is the charge:

"Labor believe that the attempt to force disclosure would not only exploit the dire needs of the poor, but also place an unnecessary obstacle to their rehabilitation," Boris Shiskin, acting director, AFL social insurance activities, told the committee.

"Our ability to provide relief and rehabilitation to people who are in want, by action of the community which would fully safeguard the dignity of man, is the test of our moral strength in the world today."

Maybe so. But it is a queer idea of the dignity of man.

PUBLICITY

The News, you may rest assured, isn't going to publish the names of people who are destitute and who are being helped to climb out of destitution by the wise and proper use of public funds. The News has other use for its columns. Such publication would be neither news nor headlines. There was no such publication before the passage of the statute which now forbids all publication.

What might be published, however, would be the story of people who make a profession of living solely on relief money. There are people who will deliberately quit a job in contemplation of drawing unemployment compensation. There are old people who sell their property or give it to their children, in order to become eligible for pensions. Then there are children well able to look after their parents who desert the old people, leaving them to public support.

The possibility of publication would stop a lot of this unworthy misuse of public funds. If you can find any dignity in such chiseling, you are welcome to it.

ENDOWMENT

What is happening in this country is that we are growing a generation of endowed voters. Taxeaters multiply, while taxpayers are groaning under rising burdens. We are driving hard toward a situation similar to that in Britain today, where nobody seriously hopes to get ahead in money, property, or ability to take care of his own old age without asking society for help.

Now that really does destroy the dignity of man. That really does undercut the fine, manly, respectable pride that a man has in looking after his own family, saving up the fruits of his own effort, and having some degree of control over the manner of his own living.

Voting on the one hand and drawing public relief money on the other make a bad combination. It is a setup that goes against good government. We have more voters taking out of the Treasury than we have voters putting into the Treasury. It doesn't take deep wisdom to see what that will lead to.

There are twice as many old people drawing relief money now as there are dependent children drawing it. The reason is that the old people vote and the children don't. While the old people who really need help ought to get it, the need of the children isn't hammered home to the lawmakers or the relief handlers.

If a man is dignified in drawing public money, if that is a high and honorable thing to do, publication will not hurt him. But if there is something wrong about his particular case, he will shun the light.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Let us first find out what is going to happen tonight. How much further are we going to run in considering this appropriation bill?

Mr. THOMAS. May I say to the gentleman from Massachusetts that just as soon as the gentleman from Massachusetts has finished stating the program I shall move that the Committee rise.

Mr. McCORMACK. Tomorrow after the termination of the consideration of this bill there will be in order the bill H. R. 4323, reported unanimously out of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. A rule has been reported out on that bill.

There is another bill relating to the same subject matter, the Post Office Department, reported out of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, but no rule has been reported on it. If there are no serious objections to the bill H. R. 4323, and none are expected—however, no one can tell about that, and my information is that there is no opposition to the bill—then an effort might be made to bring the other bill up by unanimous consent. I assume my friend from Massachusetts has been consulted about that, and if not, he will be. The bill H. R. 4323, however, I am programming for tomorrow after the pending appropriation bill is disposed of.

We are going to be under pressure the next 2 or 3 weeks to get appropriation bills out of the way. The Members are of course well aware that the leadership on both sides are very anxious to give the Members the usual Easter recess, starting the Thursday preceding Easter Sunday and extending until a week thereafter, that is, from April 10 to April 21. The chances now appear to be about 99 out of 100 that we will be able to have this recess. That is the reason I want to get these bills out of the way as quickly as possible.

We have a number of appropriation bills coming up, together with other legislation, that we want to pass or have the House consider by the time of the recess, and we might meet early some days in order to accomplish that.

The program for next week is as follows: Monday is District Day. There are two District bills to be considered, H. R. 15, relating to business corporations, and the bill H. R. 6635, which exempts from taxation certain property of the AMVETS and American Veterans of World War II.

Also to be considered on Monday are four bills out of the Committee on Armed Services: H. R. 6787, to extend the Rubber Act of 1948; H. R. 6336, relating to research facilities of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics; H. R. 4511, dealing with the transfer of the Hawaiian Naval Air Station; and H. R. 5012, amending the Navy ration statute, my impression is to permit the use of oleomargarine in the Navy.

It is understood that if all these bills cannot be acted on those not acted on will be displaced, and the following program will be in order for the remainder of the week, from Tuesday through Saturday.

On Tuesday we will start the consideration of the Labor-Federal Security ap-

propriation bill of 1953. Following that will be the Interior appropriation bill of 1953. Then the bill H. R. 5678, relating to the immigration and naturalization code, and H. R. 3098, concerning the jurisdiction of Federal courts. That is the \$10,000 damage jurisdiction bill which was on the program for last week but was displaced because I later found that a promise had been made by a member of the Committee on Rules that reports could be filed by members who favored the bill and those who opposed it. I understand now those reports have been filed.

Any further program will be announced later, the usual reservation, and, of course, conference reports may be brought up at any time.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. One of our colleagues inquired as to whether we are going to come in early tomorrow morning.

Mr. McCORMACK. On that I am guided by the chairman of the subcommittee handling the bill, and he thinks it would be a good thing. When the Committee rises, and we are in the House, I shall ask unanimous consent to meet tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. MILLS, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 7072) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

HOOR OF MEETING TOMORROW

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock a. m. tomorrow.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I understand that the full Committee on Appropriations is supposed to have a meeting tomorrow morning at 10:30 to report out the Interior Department appropriation bill, and there will not be time to do that if the House meets at 11 o'clock.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

INVESTIGATION OF KATYN FOREST MASSACRE

Mr. STANLEY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 556) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That further expenses of conducting the investigations and studies authorized by House Resolution 390, Eighty-second Congress, as amended by House Resolution 539, Eighty-second Congress, incurred by the select committee created by such House Resolution 390, not to exceed \$100,000, in addition to the unexpended bal-

ance of any sums heretofore made available for conducting such investigations and studies, including expenditures for the employment of investigators, attorneys, and clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, and expenses necessary for travel and subsistence incurred by members and employees while engaged in the activities of the select committee, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives on vouchers authorized by the select committee, signed by the chairman thereof, and approved by the Committee on House Administration.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. STANLEY].

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STANLEY. I yield to the gentleman for a question.

Mr. MADDEN. I would like to inquire of the gentleman regarding the division of time. I understand that 1 hour is set aside for debate on this. Would the minority have any time?

The SPEAKER. The time is entirely in the control of the gentleman from Virginia, and he may yield or not yield to anyone during the next hour.

Mr. STANLEY. Mr. Speaker, may I say to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MADDEN], it is hoped that very little time will be used on this resolution, and I shall be glad to yield to him a little later.

Mr. Speaker, I am in the most unusual position of reporting from the Committee on House Administration a resolution which I do not favor and have consistently opposed in the committee. I opposed the authorizing resolution on the floor last week and I am still in the same frame of mind.

This is a resolution (H. R. 556) to provide funds to continue the investigation of the Katyn Forest massacre that occurred on another continent more than a decade ago. It provides money to extend the investigation into Europe with some of our Members going abroad—leaving tomorrow.

Since I am chairman of the committee that considers all such requests for funds, I should like it clearly known here that I am not opposed to congressional investigations in general. As a matter of fact, I am today prepared to report to the House two such bills that I heartily favor. One is to provide funds for further investigation of the waste in defense procurement, and the other is to continue the work of the Un-American Activities Committee. I think it is decided within the jurisdiction of the legislative branch of our Government to survey the operations of the executive branch and see that it carries out the mandates of the Congress. We are charged with appraising the execution of the laws we pass. I believe in the investigative function, and some investigations have proved entirely worth while. But I also believe that we should always weigh value to be received against the funds that we expend. I think that is what the vast taxpaying public would want us to do.

In regard to this investigation of the massacre years ago in the Katyn Forest of Russia in which no Americans were involved. I do have the greatest pity for the gallant Polish officers who were

branded by the Attorney General as disloyal. He became publicity director of the Wallace organization for the Presidency. Examples can be cited without end.

The Massachusetts Association of Housing Authorities in March of 1947 wrote to Senator TOWSE pointing out that they had "sad experience with the administrative policies of those who were in charge of housing and who possessed ideologies foreign sometimes to our American way of life."

Here is a copy of a clipping from the New York Daily Mirror which charges that thousands of pro-Communist workers have infiltrated into the public housing projects in New York City:

THOUSANDS OF PRO-REDS LIVE IN HOUSING PROJECTS

(By William Henderson)

While thousands of veterans and their families are still living in inadequate, substandard so-called emergency quarters but housing projects in outlying city districts, thousands of Communist party-liners are occupying eminently desirable apartments in huge new developments constructed with Government funds, it was disclosed yesterday.

A Mirror survey revealed that a hard core of American Labor Party members, unwaveringly devoted to the Moscow-dictated line, has infiltrated virtually every one of the 60-odd housing projects under jurisdiction of the New York City Housing Authority, and is busily engaged in stirring up dissension, discontent and political bias in them.

Admitting that the authority is unable to take adequate measures to weed out the politically disaffected and outright subversive elements from the many thousand applicants seeking apartments in city projects a spokesman for the body explained that regulations forbid screening on the basis of political affiliation.

CAN'T QUIZ TENANTS

Under the existing contracts for receiving State and Federal funds for the erection of low-cost housing units, the Authority is forbidden to ask questions that would disclose whether prospective tenants are members of the Communist Party or of its thinly disguised offspring, the ALP.

"Once admitted to the projects, the only cause for eviction of even an avowed, active Communist is nonpayment of rent, destruction of property, or willful violation of lease obligations," the spokesman said.

A favorite device of these Red-led, low-cost housing tenants to foment trouble for their own political and propaganda purposes is the immediate formation of tenant leagues, under various titles, to attack Authority policies and practices worked out from long experience for the common good.

The two projects most heavily occupied by Red party liners are the developments smack in the heart of former Representative Marcantonio's bailiwick. These are the East River houses, One Hundred and Second Street and First Avenue, and the James Weldon Johnson Houses, One Hundred and Twelfth Street and Park Avenue.

According to the records of the board of elections, registration for the 1950 elections at the East River houses disclosed 387 ALPers, 134 Republicans, and 649 Democrats. Yet, in the congressional race between Marcantonio and coalition candidate James Donovan, the ALP candidate received 807 votes from the project residents, a clear indication of the underground tactics of the ALPers in concealing their affiliation by registering under another party label.

"UNDERGROUND" VOTE

Registration figures at the Johnson project showed 221 ALP-ers, 379 Democrats, and 19 Republicans. Here again, there was evidence of "underground" voting with Marcantonio receiving 817 votes on the ALP line.

Registration figures of residents of several other large housing projects under city management also showed sizable groups of ALP constituents, as follows:

Vladeck Houses, Madison and Gouverneur Streets, 85.

Lillian Wald Houses, East Houston Street and Roosevelt Drive, 139.

Abraham Lincoln Houses, One Hundred and Thirty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, 54.

Fort Greene Houses, Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, 168.

Williamsburg Houses, Leonard Street, Brooklyn, 169.

Queensbridge Houses, Bridge Plaza and Vernon Avenue, Queens, 154.

Mr. Chairman, as the Members know, the House Expenditures Committee discovered serious Communist infiltration in the public-housing projects in San Diego, Calif., in 1948—see pages 6 and 7 of House Report 2351.

Mr. Chairman, it should be no wonder that the Communist are building cells in these public-housing projects across the country since public housing is one of the principles of the constitution of Soviet Russia. We find here in article 6 among other things "bulk of the dwelling houses in the city and industrial areas are state projects."

The Veterans of Foreign Wars in their last convention in 1951 petitioned the Congress to bar members of the subversive organizations from occupying public-housing units—VFW Resolution 404.

Gentlemen of the House, is it not obvious that socialized housing or any other socialized area of our economy will be the very nature of things be managed and directed by Socialists and Communists? They spread the propaganda in every city and on the floor of this House to the effect that private enterprise will not or cannot build houses for the poor as they should; that they are too selfish and greedy; that only the Government is unselfish. The truth now appears. These various Socialists and Communists, infiltrated in the public-housing departments and in the rent-control department, refuse deliberately, cynically, with evil design to raise the rents so that little rental housing operators and builders cannot build houses or even improve or repair rental housing for the poor. The result is that we have 3,000,000 less rental housing units than we had when rent control started in 1940.

At the same time another branch of the Government refuses to grant building permits and allocate building materials to private builders of houses. They are willing and anxious to build houses; they are absolutely restrained. Their throats are cut by the Socialists and Communists. It is done arbitrarily, whimsically, irresponsibly so that a case may be made out for socialized housing.

For every unit of socialized housing built at least three to four houses ready to be built by private enterprise are lost

to the community. As public housing advances with its terrific cost, waste, and corruption, and voting of the people under compulsion, private enterprise must make way at an accelerating rate. It is not only deprived of materials, credits, and rents necessary to support building, it is deprived of confidence in its own Government necessary to make plans for the future.

Since we started to socialize housing and stopped private building of houses, as all socialism must stop private enterprise, we have observed not only what happens at home but abroad as well. France socialized housing and rents 33 years ago. Her slums have increased ever since. Her building of houses for rent has almost completely dried up. In Vienna the evidence is perfectly clear. Socialists and Communists in charge of the government occupied the great block upon block of Englehofts and Marxhoffs. When Hitler came with his legions he knew where the Socialist and Communist Party members were and in the night turned his artillery upon the public-housing projects and destroyed the Socialists and Communists. Why should they expose themselves unnecessarily by concentrating in our public housing in America?

Mr. Chairman, I hope we will not hear a single dissenting voice to this amendment which will stop forcing the American taxpayer to subsidize the Communist movement in the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. GWINN].

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I desire to announce to the House that immediately after the Committee rises the resolution from the Committee on House Administration in relation to the Katyn special committee will come up. I say this so that Members will remain in the Chamber. Ordinarily when a motion that the Committee rise is made it means the end of the legislative business of the day, but it is vitally important that this other matter be taken up tonight, because if the resolution is adopted, some of the members and staff of the committee concerned will have to leave for Europe tomorrow afternoon or tomorrow evening.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Following out what the gentleman from Massachusetts has said, I understand there is some opposition to this resolution, and that it is quite possible there will be a roll call on it.

Mr. McCORMACK. Exactly.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. May I further inquire of the majority leader as to the program for next week?

Mr. McCORMACK. May I first give the program for the remainder of the week, and then I will answer the inquiry about next week?

1952

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

2683

killed there. It was a criminal act against every law of humanity. But any action that we may take here goes beyond our jurisdiction, is a matter for historians to research and record, and will not bring back to life those poor men of Poland who died.

In taking this unusual action of reporting a bill out of committee and then arising to oppose it on the floor, I am doing it because I think we must vote our convictions regardless of the disposition of the Congress in favor or in opposition to a measure.

Last week when the authorization to extend the Katyn Forest investigation came before us, only four votes the other way would have stopped it. It was said in committee this morning that an overwhelming majority of the House favored the expansion of the investigation. I invite my colleagues' attention to the first roll call—163 to 156. On a second roll call, on the resolution, the Members did vote it overwhelmingly, having seen the handwriting on the wall. We have all seen this happen time and time again. There is a natural inclination to go along with final approval when it appears inevitable.

I believe that first roll call vote, which was close, shows a disposition on the part of the membership to examine more closely these investigations and the value we are supposed to receive from the funds we spend to conduct them.

Specifically, here are my reasons for opposing the expansion of this Katyn Forest investigation:

First. In statements on the House floor last week, the chairman of the investigating committee, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MADDEN], stated that every bit of evidence gathered so far has indicated that the Russians were entirely responsible, and that this was already being told to the rest of the world on the Voice of America.

I will quote Mr. MADDEN's statement:

The testimony so far taken before our committee preponderantly reveals that the Soviets committed these mass murders at Katyn.

And then the gentleman from Indiana said:

The enslaved people are learning the true facts. Misrepresentation in Communist propaganda is being exposed. I have broadcast regarding the evidence presented to this committee on four different occasions over the Voice of America. I know other members of the committee have also talked on the Voice of America. I think this committee has contributed an avalanche of material already in overcoming Communist propaganda.

I ask then—if the investigating committee is so convinced that the Russians are guilty and are already telling it to the rest of the world, why should we continue to expand this investigation further? The point of the whole investigation seems to have been covered already.

Second. Let us assume that we have proved Russia's guilt in this 12-year-old matter, or that we are going to prove it, what do we do about it then?

Third. In the eyes of the rest of the world, and I refer particularly to the

free nations, what possible jurisdiction does the Congress of the United States have over Russian atrocities committed against Polish nationals? Would not we be accused of meddling? There may be propaganda value in this investigation, and I do not doubt that there is, but what is our jurisdiction over these murders? It is like a court in California trying a murder case committed in Florida, when the murderer cannot be caught even if he is convicted.

Fourth. This morning it was brought out in our committee that a bill was introduced a year ago by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL] to investigate the reasons why sentences had been commuted in the case of German murderers who killed several hundred Americans at Malmedy, Belgium, during the war. This bill never got beyond the Rules Committee although the victims of these murders were American soldiers, not Polish. These were our own boys.

One member of the Katyn investigating committee [Mr. FLOOD] said that he had in mind now two amendments to the bill which authorized the investigation of the Katyn Forest murders. One amendment would authorize the investigation of the murder of American soldiers in Korea several months ago, and the other would go into these murders of the American soldiers in Belgium.

Now it would seem to me that we should adopt a sort of America first attitude and look into these murders of our own citizens first. But instead, we are going over to Europe to find out who killed the Polish soldiers 12 years ago, even before America entered the war.

If those two amendments that the gentleman has in mind are finally passed, it looks like this special committee has a long life ahead of it. It's another case of getting the foot in the door and then becoming a permanent fixture. In other words, another long-standing committee appears imminent, and we get even farther away from the committee structure created by the Reorganization Act of 1946.

Fifth. And finally, what of the financial aspects of this investigation and this journey to Europe? The Eighty-second Congress is already breaking all records in granting funds for special investigations. The House Administration Committee has approved more than \$2,000,000 in this Congress and there are requests before us now for several hundred thousand more.

It may be said on the floor of this House that passage of an authorization bill imposes a mandate upon us to provide funds under a companion piece of legislation. As a member of the committee that receives so many of these subsequent requests for funds that come along behind the authorization, I disagree with this idea. I believe that the true mandate imposed upon me and my committee is to view the appropriations request separately and determine whether there is a real justification for going beyond the authorization and providing funds. If it is my considered opinion that there is no merit in the funds request, I think that I am obliged to vote against it. By the same token, I

would vote just as quickly to appropriate the money if in my opinion it was to be spent on a worthy project.

Now, \$65,000 may not sound like a whole lot of money—and don't forget that this is the second time we have appropriated funds for this Katyn Forest thing. But I would just like to tell you how much money it really is. It is every single cent of all the taxes paid through the entire year by 138 average taxpaying citizens. Now, as one of those 138 taxpayers, I do not want my tax money spent to send this investigating group over to Europe to meddle into something that happened years ago and which is none of our business anyway.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STANLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. I do not believe the clerk reported the committee amendment, as I heard him read the bill.

Mr. STANLEY. I was referring to the amount carried in the amendment.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. I realize that, but I think we ought to have it clarified. I do not know when the committee amendment should be reported, but the resolution was amended to read "\$65,000" and I do not believe the Clerk reported it.

Mr. STANLEY. The Clerk will report it when the amendment is being considered.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MADDEN].

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, this is a rather unusual situation. As the gentleman from Virginia stated, some time ago the House approved a resolution to take evidence across the ocean. That resolution passed by a vote of 206 to 115. The gentleman's committee this morning reported out a recommendation for \$65,000 to complete the committee's work by a great majority. This will not only include the taking of evidence across the water but will include the complete expenses of this committee until its work is completed. We also have several series of hearings in this country before the work of the committee will be completed.

Let me say, Mr. Speaker, in regard to economy that I firmly believe this is the greatest economy piece of legislation that has ever been brought to the floor of this House. For the sum of approximately \$65,000—and to date under the original resolution we have spent about \$15,000—the Katyn Committee will have done more to arouse Mr. Stalin and his henchmen across the water than the millions of dollars that have been spent on so-called psychological warfare during the last few years.

I am going to prove that statement to you by reading a couple of excerpts here. Let me quote one paragraph from last week's Newsweek magazine:

The Kremlin is apparently badly worried over the revival of the Katyn Forest case. The Voice of America has frequently broadcast the evidence of the hearings that the Polish soldiers were murdered not by the Nazis but by the Reds.

The Russians are finding it necessary to broadcast frequent protestations of their innocence.

Let me also call your attention to the New York Herald Tribune dated March 10, 1952, just one paragraph:

Congressional investigation that has proved to be one of the most potent blows yet struck in the United States campaign of truth against Soviet communism soon will be transferred almost within the shadow of the iron curtain. There it will continue to unfold publicly a story whose impact on the people behind that curtain is now of obvious concern to Moscow.

Then it goes on with a lengthy dissertation on the Katyn Committee. Here is an article from the Christian Science Monitor which states:

Apparently the Voice broadcasts directly and indirectly reach so many people that the Kremlin felt forced to take counteraction. Almost the entire space of Pravda was set aside for republication of the 1944 report of the Soviet commission.

Now that only happened 2 weeks ago. Every newspaper behind the iron curtain ignored this committee's investigation until 2 weeks ago when all iron-curtain newspapers printed the 8-year-old report about the Russian commission that had investigated these massacres. What is the reason for that? Men of the type of Dr. Miloslavich, who was one of the great medical experts of Europe, and whose name is a household word in Poland, Mr. Mlynarski, Mr. Sikowski, and Mr. Skarzynski, of the International Red Cross, are all names well known behind the iron curtain. Men of that type have testified before our committee. I myself have made four broadcasts that have been translated into other languages that have gone behind the iron curtain. When the testimony of these prominent Poles is brought to the ears of the people behind the iron curtain, it is certainly going to cause more consternation and more inquiries about the false propaganda being sent out by the Kremlin in the last 8 years than anything that has happened.

When I say that this \$65,000 is the most economical piece of legislation that has ever been presented to this Congress, I mean it, because millions upon millions have been spent by this Congress for psychological warfare, and this committee has brought more results in its short period of operation than all these various forces of psychological warfare have ever brought forth.

Mr. Speaker, I know that this matter has been debated before on the floor of this House. The House overwhelmingly voted for it. The gentleman from Virginia's committee this morning, by a large vote has recommended \$65,000 to complete the work of this committee. I ask you to approve this appropriation for this great work that the committee is doing.

The reason why the resolution is called up at this late hour is because our committee has had a great deal of difficulty securing boat reservations. Two investigators leave tomorrow evening by boat. These reservations must be reserved several weeks ahead of time, as well as for other members of the committee the week after next. The Speaker of the House asked that we utilize the Easter recess for this crossing across the ocean.

That is why this matter is being brought up at this late hour.

I ask you Members of the House to approve the resolution.

Mr. STANLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LeCOMPTE].

Mr. LeCOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, the question of the investigation of the Katyn Forest massacre was disposed of twice by the House, first by resolution authorizing an investigation in this country and then last week by an additional resolution that provides for an investigation overseas. The people of Poland have an heroic history and the massacre of 12,000 officers in the Katyn Forest 10 years ago is a terrible crime. The only thing that is before the House now is a resolution providing originally for \$100,000, but by committee amendment now providing for \$65,000.

A good many Members including the very distinguished gentleman from Virginia [Mr. STANLEY], have questioned the wisdom of this investigation overseas. That, however, has been passed upon.

This morning when the Committee on House Administration looked into the question of this resolution I offered an amendment providing \$40,000 for this committee investigation in Europe. The budget presented by the committee shows a need only for \$28,500 for the investigation in Europe, and there is unexpended \$4,000 in the fund that was previously provided by the House of Representatives.

Of course it is true there is an additional budget for completing the investigation in this country, but there will be an opportunity later, it seems to me, to provide more money to the committee of which the gentleman from Indiana is chairman, if a need is shown. The gentleman's own estimate, as I read it, that he submitted to the committee this morning asked for only \$28,500 for the investigation in Europe, which he contemplates making in London, where the Polish Government-in-exile is situated at the present time, and in Berlin, in Paris, and possibly in Geneva.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LeCOMPTE. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. MADDEN. Immediately when the committee returns from Europe preparations will be under way to provide hearings here in Washington.

Mr. LeCOMPTE. I understand that, but that will not be for 45 days.

Mr. MADDEN. That would necessitate coming in here in another 45 days and asking for about \$30,000 more.

Mr. LeCOMPTE. The gentleman's own figures here are only \$28,500 for the investigation in Europe. If I read the gentleman's figures correctly, the investigation in Europe will cost \$28,500.

Mr. MADDEN. That includes transportation, witnesses, and other expenses in Europe. That is the estimate. It might be less, it might be more. I do not know.

Mr. LeCOMPTE. I am not questioning the character of the gentleman's committee by any means.

Mr. MADDEN. As the gentleman recalls, when Congress passed on this we submitted an estimate of a total of \$100,000, but I stated at that time that we had not made any survey of what the expenses to close the work of the committee would amount to. The nearest estimate we can make, after going over the matter, with the State Department as to expenses in Europe, and also the expenses involved in our future hearings here, is that the cost will run about \$65,000. If any money is left over, it will be returned.

Mr. LeCOMPTE. I am not questioning the fact that you will save as much money as you can, but as an actual matter of fact your estimate for the investigation in Europe is \$28,500, and the additional money is for completing the work of the committee and in writing the report after you return to this country.

Mr. MADDEN. No; including the complete closing up of the committee, we estimate the cost to be about \$65,000.

Mr. LeCOMPTE. This is the sheet the gentleman submitted to the committee, and it says in capital letters, "Total estimated expense for Europe, \$28,500." The additional money is for completing the work of the gentleman's committee after returning to this country.

Mr. MADDEN. That is right.

Mr. LeCOMPTE. That will be at least 30 to 45 days from now, because the gentleman contemplates a 30-day investigation.

Mr. MADDEN. Should we offer another resolution when we return, to wind up the committee's activities?

Mr. LeCOMPTE. That I think would be the correct way to do it, but that is up to the House of Representatives. The taxpayers are laboring under a burden that is backbreaking. All day we have worked on a bill from the Appropriations Committee and we have succeeded in reducing many items for many departments. The Congress must be equally diligent in reducing requests for our committees and undertakings. I cannot in good conscience vote for \$65,000 when the budget of the committee itself calls for less. Let us have economy right here.

[Mr. BURLESON addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. STANLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. O'KONSKI].

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Speaker, I have been a Member of this House for 10 years. I have yet to take a trip outside continental United States at Government expense. This record should clearly show that I am not interested in any junkets at taxpayers' expense.

I happen to be a member of this committee. Frankly, I do not relish the idea of going there. Let me tell you honorable gentlemen of what this investigation is all about and why it is so essential. You have heard of the Nuremberg trials, have you not? At the Nuremberg trials we convicted the Germans of certain crimes. For most of the crimes they should have been convicted. For many

of their crimes we did not convict them enough. We were a part of the Nuremberg trials. We were a part of the prosecution at the Nuremberg trials. Among the crimes for which we convicted the Germans was the Katyn massacre of 15,000 allied soldier prisoners of war. I repeat, that among the crimes, for which representatives of the United States of America convicted the Germans, was the massacre of 15,000, some people say, Polish soldiers; but they were allied soldiers, first of all. In fact, they were the first allied soldiers of World War II at the Katyn Forest in Russia and they buried them in a mass grave.

Now, gentlemen of the House, I urge you—each of you—to examine your conscience. We have convicted the Germans for a crime which allegedly now we find by evidence that is coming up they did not commit. Let us as justice-loving Americans examine our conscience. Do you want the world to remain as is, under the pretext that the Germans committed the crime, or do you want the world to know the truth? Do you want the world to know the truth or are you willing to just forget about it and not rectify our mistakes if a mistake was committed?

On the evidence already presented we know that the Russians did it. That is, on the evidence presented thus far. But the bulk and weight of the evidence has not yet been presented. Thus far we have heard from persons who now reside in Canada and the United States. These are people who have had firsthand knowledge of this ghastly massacre.

Please permit me to tell you some of the witnesses we have to interview and have to testify in Europe. The only place we can get them is in Europe. Among the most prominent witnesses in the world on that massacre today are 12 known medical men of 12 countries of Europe who were the first medical authorities to observe the scene of the crime. One of them is in the United States, a doctor at Loyola University in St. Louis. He testified before us last week. There are 11 other such doctors who were the first great medical men and authorities of the world to visit the scene of this inhuman massacre. The only place we can interview them and have them testify is in Europe. Yes. It looks like the Russians did it, but this is the most beastly and the most ghastly crime that has been committed in the history of all mankind.

On the basis of the evidence presented in America, the Russians seem guilty. We have to get every shred of evidence. This is no small matter. It will take much effort and time to document all the evidence. Permit me to warn you gentlemen of the House: you are going to regret it if you turn down this resolution. You will regret that you did not actually and honestly establish the guilt of the people who perpetrated this crime with all its unbelievable horrors.

All you have to do is to look at a similar matter in Korea. Some day gentlemen you will need the Katyn massacre evidence as a precedent. I need not remind you that for some reason or other the

truce talks in Korea seem to come to a dead stop whenever you ask the enemy to account for some 50,000 missing prisoners. Mark you this, gentlemen of the House, that some day and soon you will learn to your horror that those prisoners probably were disposed of just as the 15,000 allied soldiers were massacred in the Katyn Forest. If you do not establish definitely the guilt and find positive proof that is in existence in Europe today with regard to who actually committed this crime in Katyn, you will regret it for all time to come. The time is late. Evidence is disappearing. Witnesses are being trailed like rats and hunted down to talk no more. Already the time is late. We must act now or never.

I say to you, this is the first time in all my 10 years of service in this House that I propose to take a trip at Government expense. I am inclined right now, with the attitude of this House, to not hand in a bill for it, because, I am telling you gentlemen, this is the most important investigation that this Congress has ever undertaken, to my knowledge. You know how I tried to warn this House in 1943, 1944, 1945, and 1946. In fact, in 1944 I put in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the fact that the Russians and not the Germans committed the ghastliest crime of the ages at Katyn. But what happened? The OWI went on the air at the taxpayers' expense and said, "No. The Germans committed the crime and not the Russians." We have a duty to perform. We have an obligation. Let us examine our conscience. We are incriminated. Since we took part in convicting Germans for a crime we now seem to learn was not committed by them, we owe it to humanity, decency, and our sacred honor to find out who did it. Then when we discover the same crime committed in Korea we will know for certain who did it and why.

We owe it to the German people, to the German nation; we owe it to decent people all over the world and to all of our allies to establish who it was that actually committed the crime at the Katyn Forest where 15,000 allied soldiers were murdered in cold blood. If we fail to do this we do not deserve to lead the world in truth, decency, and justice. Do we propose to live under a lie for all time to come? Or do we propose to tell the truth to the freedom-loving people of the world? That is the meat of this whole resolution before the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. STANLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. REGAN].

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REGAN. I yield for a question. Mr. PHILLIPS. I wish somebody would explain the money involved. All the discussion has been on the merits of going or not going.

Mr. STANLEY. The original resolution calls for \$100,000. It was amended in the committee to \$65,000.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I call attention to one item: Eleven witnesses abroad, \$5,000, to take depositions from 11 witnesses

in Germany. Does not that seem high? Could not that be reduced?

Mr. MADDEN. There are about 40 or 50 witnesses.

Mr. REGAN. I apologize for trespassing on your time but we took 45 minutes yesterday to consider a \$1,200 item, so I hope you will bear with me a couple of minutes to discuss this important question.

The Committee on House Administration has various committees come before it for appropriations to carry on investigations. Some of them are most meritorious. But when we get to the end of the year the authorizations amount to a considerable sum of money. Some I do not consider so very meritorious, and this happens to be one I do not believe should be passed by this House in any part whether it is \$5,000, \$50,000, or \$105,000. I do not think we ought to grant this money.

A gentleman appeared before the committee this morning and said: "I do not want to appear in a cloak-and-dagger role, but we are risking our lives in going over there," or words to that effect. Now, they want to send a delegation of 10 Members of this Congress—10 Members, now, to go to Europe, to go to London, Paris, Berlin, maybe Vienna, and I do not know where else, 4 of them for 45 days and 6 for 30 days. It is true that they are using, as the Speaker directed, the Easter vacation period, but they are also using much more time than that; they are taking 30 to 45 days to go over to Europe to do what? To get us into trouble.

I do not believe this House should authorize this committee to expend one dime.

We are accused often of sending junkets around the country. That may have been true in some cases, but we do have some investigative committees that are serving the best interests of the Nation, but I do not think this could serve any good interest of the Nation or do anything except possibly get us into trouble.

I hope you vote down the resolution.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REGAN. I yield for a question.

Mr. CRAWFORD. My question is this: The gentleman from Texas has just made a statement with which I am in full accord, 100 percent. It is not the dollars involved; it is the risk we take in losing our case which we have already made. I certainly hope the House will deny this whole proposition.

Mr. REGAN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. STANLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HAYS].

[Mr. HAYS of Ohio addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: On page 1, line 5, strike out "\$100,000" and insert "\$65,000."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the committee amendment.

2686

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

MARCH 20

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. STANLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. ABERNETHY].

[Mr. ABERNETHY addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. STANLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DEANE].

Mr. DEANE. Mr. Speaker, I have great admiration for the chairman of our committee, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. STANLEY], and I hesitate to stand up here and oppose him. But I have listened to the debate this afternoon and I recall our meeting this morning. I do not think we are extravagant and I believe we are doing the wise thing in approving this resolution for the amended amount. As an attorney I am quite sure that any attorney in this House this afternoon would not convict until they had all the evidence in.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that this amended amount will be approved.

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Speaker, the massacre at Katyn Forest was the cruellest and most beastly disregard of decency and the laws of humanity that can be imagined. The depravity that existed in perpetrating such a crime cannot be permitted to go unpunished. We owe it not only to the Polish officers who were killed by this dastardly act of criminals but also to the whole civilized world to ascertain beyond any doubt the guilty parties of this outrageous crime against humanity. I shall vote for the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. STANLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may be permitted to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. STANLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

Mr. STANLEY. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 233, nays 114, not voting 85, as follows:

[Roll No. 31]

YEAS—233

Aandahl	Bennett, Fla.	Carnahan
Addonizio	Bennett, Mich.	Case
Albert	Bentsen	Chelf
Allen, Calif.	Bishop	Chenoweth
Andersen	Blackney	Chudoff
August H.	Blatnik	Church
Anfuso	Boggs, Del.	Clemente
Arends	Bolling	Cole, Kans.
Armstrong	Bolton	Cole, N. Y.
Aspinall	Bramblett	Cooley
Auchincloss	Bray	Corbett
Ayres	Brehm	Cotton
Bailey	Brown, Ohio	Coudert
Baker	Brownson	Crosser
Bakewell	Buckley	Crumacker
Barrett	Budge	Curtis, Mo.
Bates, Ky.	Burdick	Dague
Bates, Mass.	Burnside	Davis, Tenn.
Beall	Busbey	Davis, Wis.
Beamer	Bush	Dawson
Beckworth	Canfield	Deane

Delaney	Karsten, Mo.	Priest
Dempsey	Kean	Radwan
Denny	Kearney	Rains
Deaton	Kearns	Reams
Devereux	Keating	Reed, Ill.
Donohue	Kelly, N. Y.	Reed, N. Y.
Donovan	Kennedy	Rhodes
Dorn	Keogh	Richards
Eberharter	Kerr	Riehlman
Elliott	Kilburn	Riley
Ellsworth	Kilday	Rodino
Fallon	Kirwan	Rogers, Colo.
Fenton	Klein	Rogers, Mass.
Fernandez	Kluczynski	Rooney
Fine	Lane	Roosevelt
Fisher	Latham	Ross
Flood	Lesinski	Sabbath
Fogarty	Lind	Sadiak
Forand	Lyle	St. George
Ford	McCarthy	Sasser
Fulton	McCormack	Saylor
Furcolo	McCulloch	Schenck
Gamble	McDonough	Scott, Hardie
Garmats	McGrath	Scott,
Gavin	McGregor	Hugh D., Jr.
George	McGuire	Scudder
Goodwin	McVey	Secrest
Gordon	Machrowicz	Seely-Brown
Graham	Mack, Wash.	Sheehan
Granahan	Madden	Shelley
Green	Mansfield	Sheppard
Greenwood	Martin, Mass.	Sieminski
Gwinn	Meador	Simpson, Ill.
Hagen	Merrow	Simpson, Pa.
Hale	Miller, N. Y.	Sittler
Hall	Morgan	Smith, Kans.
Edwin Arthur	Moulder	Smith, Wis.
Harden	Multer	Spence
Harvey	Mumma	Springer
Havener	Nicholson	Stigler
Hays, Ark.	O'Brien, Ill.	Tackett
Hays, Ohio	O'Brien, Mich.	Taylor
Heller	O'Konaki	Thompson,
Herter	O'Neill	Mich.
Heseltun	Omners	Thornberry
Hess	Ostertag	Trimble
Hillings	O'Toole	Vail
Hoffman, Ill.	Patman	Van Pelt
Hollfield	Patten	Vursell
Holmes	Patterson	Walter
Howell	Perkins	Wier
Irving	Philbin	Wigglesworth
Jackson, Wash.	Phillips	Williams, N. Y.
Javits	Poage	Withrow
Jenkins	Polk	Wolverton
Jensen	Preston	Yates
Jones, Ala.	Price	Yorty
Judd		Zablocki

NAYS—114

Abblitt	Frazier	Miller, Nebr.
Abernethy	Fugate	Millie
Adair	Gary	Morris
Andersen	Gathings	Murray, Tenn.
H. Carl	Golden	Nelson
Anderson, Calif.	Gore	Norblad
Andrews	Gregory	Norrell
Angell	Gross	Passman
Barden	Hand	Pickett
Battle	Hardy	Poulson
Berry	Harris	Prouty
Betts	Harrison, Nebr.	Rankin
Boggs, La.	Harrison, Wyo.	Redden
Bonner	Herlong	Rees, Kans.
Bow	Hill	Regan
Brooks	Hoeven	Robeson
Brown, Ga.	Hoffman, Mich.	Rogers, Fla.
Bryson	Hope	Schwabe
Buffett	Horan	Shafer
Burleson	Hunter	Smith, Miss.
Burton	Jarman	Smith, Va.
Byrnes	Jenison	Stanley
Camp	Johnson	Steed
Cannon	Jonas	Stockman
Carlyle	Jones, Mo.	Sutton
Colmer	Jones,	Taber
Cooper	Hamilton C.	Talle
Crawford	Jones,	Teague
Cunningham	Woodrow W.	Thomas
Curtis, Nebr.	Lantaff	Thompson, Tex.
Davis, Ga.	LeCompte	Vorys
DeGraffenried	Lovre	Watts
Dolliver	Lucas	Werdel
Doughton	McIntire	Williams, Miss.
Durham	McMillan	Willis
Elston	McMullen	Wilson, Ind.
Engle	Magee	Wilson, Tex.
Evins	Mahon	Winstead
Forrester	Marshall	Wood, Idaho

NOT VOTING—85

Allen, Ill.	Baring	Bender
Allen, La.	Belcher	Bosone

Boykin	Hinshaw	Powell
Buchanan	Hull	Rabaut
Butler	Ikard	Ramsay
Carrigg	Jackson, Calif.	Reece, Tenn.
Celler	James	Ribicoff
Chatham	Kee	Rivers
Chipherfield	Kelley, Pa.	Roberts
Clevenger	Kersten, Wis.	Rogers, Tex.
Combs	King, Calif.	Scrivner
Cox	King, Pa.	Short
D'Ewart	Larcade	Sikes
Dingell	McConnell	Staggers
Dollinger	McKinnon	Tollefson
Dondero	Mack, Ill.	Van Zandt
Doyle	Martin, Iowa	Velde
Eaton	Mason	Vinson
Feighan	Miller, Calif.	Welchel
Granger	Miller, Md.	Welch
Grant	Mitchell	Wharton
Hall	Morano	Wheeler
Leonard W.	Morrison	Whitten
Halleck	Morton	Wickersham
Harrison, Va.	Murdock	Widnall
Hart	Murphy	Wolcott
Hébert	Murray, Wis.	Wood, Ga.
Hedrick	O'Hara	Woodruff
Heffernan	Potter	

So the resolution was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mrs. Buchanan with Mr. Halleck.
Mr. Allen of Louisiana with Mr. Leonard W. Hall.
Mr. Ikard with Mr. Widnall.
Mrs. Bosone with Mr. Dondero.
Mr. Harrison with Mr. Butler.
Mr. Celler with Mr. Clevenger.
Mr. Cox with Mr. Van Zandt.
Mr. King of California with Mr. Tollefson.
Mr. Mack of Illinois with Mr. Hinshaw.
Mr. Murphy with Mr. Short.
Mr. Feighan with Mr. Potter.
Mr. Powell with Mr. Chipherfield.
Mr. Rabaut with Mr. McConnell.
Mr. Granger with Mr. Hull.
Mr. Larcade with Mr. Kersten of Wisconsin.
Mrs. Kee with Mr. Woodruff.
Mr. Grant with Mr. Scrivner.
Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania with Mr. Carrigg.
Mr. Baring with Mr. Velde.
Mr. Hart with Mr. Jackson of California.
Mr. Chatham with Mr. King of Pennsylvania.
Mr. Hedrick with Mr. D'Ewart.
Mr. Heffernan with Mr. Martin of Iowa.
Mr. Dingell with Mr. O'Hara.
Mr. McKinnon with Mr. Wolcott.
Mr. Doyle with Mr. Mason.
Mr. Miller of California with Mr. Murray of Wisconsin.
Mr. Combs with Mr. Miller of Maryland.
Mr. Boykin with Mr. Morano.
Mr. Hébert with Mr. Morton.
Mr. Murdock with Mr. Welch.
Mr. Mitchell with Mr. James.
Mr. Vinson with Mr. Wharton.
Mr. Rogers of Texas with Mr. Eaton.
Mr. Ribicoff with Mr. Allen of Illinois.
Mr. Wickersham with Mr. Bender.
Mr. Welch with Mr. Belcher.

Mr. RANKIN changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. SITTLE changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TO PROVIDE FUNDS FOR THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. STANLEY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 487) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the expenses of further conducting the studies and investigations au-